FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 FEBRUARY 1985

Lebanon

A car-bomb explosion in the Burj al-Shamali area east of Tyre wounded 10 IDF soldiers on 5 February, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. Beirut radio claimed that Israeli helicopters strafed a school in Tyre, "wounding more than 30 students." Further north, a car-bomb caused casualties in B'aqlin on 6 February, the radio announced.

Earlier, in remarks cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, Phalangist Party Leader Elie Karamah viewed the possible resurgence of an armed Palestinian presence in the refugee camps as "extremely grave," stressing the need for the Lebanese state to impose its authority over all those residing in Lebanon, including the Palestinian refugees.

Israel

Answering a Tehiya faction no-confidence motion on security in the territories, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said Amman has become a "center of planning and attacks" against Israel, IDF radio reported. The Knesset defeated the Tehiya no-confidence motion when only the Tehiya and KAKH Knesset members voted in favor, Jerusalem radio announced. In a related development, while Radio Monte Carlo noted PFLP and Fatah dissident movement statements claiming responsibility for killing the Israeli soldier in the Ramallah area on 4 February, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio maintained that one of "our brave revolutionaries" was responsible.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak called on Israel to show more flexibility on the issue of peace talks, MENA reported. Responding to Israeli criticisms of Egypt's efforts in this regard, Mubarak said that Egypt is also "not pleased" with Israel's efforts to resolve the problems obstructing peace. In subsequent remarks at a banquet in honor of visiting FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker, carried by MENA, Mubarak welcomed the "progress" resulting from the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue "in the last few days." Earlier, Mubarak expressed satisfaction over his talks with his FRG counterpart, though he noted that he had not yet received an FRG offer "guaranteeing the safety" of the nuclear reactor which the FRG will help finance and establish in Egypt, according to the agency.

Libya

The four Britons detained in Libya were released on 5 February in accordance with the Basic Popular Congresses' decisions, Tripoli radio announced.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes bombed two villages in southern Khuzestan Province on 3 and 5 February, according to an Iranian military communique reported by IRNA, again violating an agreement not to attack civilian areas. The communique also maintained that Iranian forces were able to "halt and suppress" a new Iraqi operation on Majnun Island on the night of 3-4 February.

Iran

Two "U.S. mercenary agents" hurled two handgrenades at the Foundation for the Oppressed building in northern Tehran on 6 February killing one and injuring two, according to an IRNA report.

Reported Explosion in Syria

Travelers arriving in Beirut from Syria reported that a "huge explosion" occurred near a garrison of the Syrian presidential guards in Dummar on 15 January, according to INA. Shots were also heard in the area, which was cordoned off, the travelers said.

Jordan

A royal decree appointed Culture Minister Tahir Hikmat acting information minister replacing Layla Sharaf, who resigned on 28 January. PETRA-JNA reported.

Sudan

During an ambush by Sudanese People's Liberaton Army (SPLA) forces near Cheibet on 2 February, 2 government soldiers were killed and 16 wounded, the clandestine SPLA radio reported.

Western Sahara

Forty Moroccan soldiers were killed and 45 were wounded, according to a Saharan Information Ministry statement reported by AFP, during attacks last week in the Mahbes area.

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Maldivian President Meets With Gandhi, Departs
BK051609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The Maldives president, Mr Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, and the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, discussed bilateral, regional and international issues in New Delhi today. The two leaders were together for about 45 minutes. The Maldives foreign minister, Mr Fathulla Jameel, and the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, were also present.

Earlier, Mr Gayoom called on President Giani Zail Singh at Rashtrapati Bhavan [President's House]. The meeting lasted for about half an hour.

The Maldives president left New Delhi for Madras this evening after his short visit. The prime minister was among those who gave him an affectionate send-off at the airport. Before emplaning, Mr Gayoom told our correspondent that his talks with the Indian leaders were very successful. He said he had discussed with Mr Rajiv Gandhi the ways of widening areas of cooperation between the two countries, including economic and social fields.

Soviet Envoy Reportedly Expelled for Spying
HK060658 Hong Kong AFP in English 0636 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] New Delhi, Feb 6 (AFP) — A Soviet diplomat has been expelled from India for alleged involvement in the espionage ring officially revealed last month, the pro-opposition and right-wing *INDIAN EXPRESS* said today.

Without quoting any sources,the paper said that the espionage case had taken a "dramatic turn" with the expulsion of a Soviet national attached to the Soviet Embassy, whom it did not name.

His expulsion coincided with that of an East German and Polish diplomat, the paper said in a lead story, adding that all three left the country over the weekend.

No confirmation of the alleged Soviet involvement was available.

However, commenting on press reports of the expulsion of the East German and Polish diplomats, an Indian Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday: "Investigations on the spy case are continuing along with appropriate action."

UNITED NEWS OF INDIA NEWS AGENCY today identified the Pole as Jan Haberka, deputy commercial attache with the rank of a second secretary. But the Polish Embassy, when contacted, said he had left "six or seven months" back.

The *EXPRESS* said that the Soviet diplomat's expulsion followed confessions made by Ashok Jaitkha, an Indian businessman arrested in the spy casse, and others.

Quoting unnamed intelligence sources, the paper said "another Soviet official may be involved in the espionage business."

"The involvement of at least one Soviet national has given a major political twist to the espionage racket. The other countries found to be involved so far are France, East Germany and Poland," the paper said.

The Indian Government announced on January 18 that it had uncovered a spy ring involving a "foreign power" or powers, but gave no further details. A total of 15 Indians have been arrested in connection with the case.

The statement followed the recall of French Deputy Military Attache Alain Bolley for "consulations." French Ambassador Serge Boidevaix was shortly afterwards recalled to Paris to take over as secretary general in the Foreign Ministry.

Indian newspapers have named six countries as involved in the spy scandal: the United States, West Germany, East Germany, France, Poland and now the Soviet Union.

The pro-Moscow *PATRIOT* newspaper had said that American and West German diplomats were involved. The *PATRIOT* report was, however, denied by the two embassies.

Then came the "confessional statement" of Indian businessman Coomar Narayan, the alleged kingpin of the spy ring. Though the "confession" was held in camera, two Indian news agencies, UNI and PTI, said he had named an East German and a Polish diplomat.

THE HINDU newspaper, which is generally reliable, said yesterday that the unnamed East German and Polish diplomats had already been expelled.

The ultra right-wing weekly *ORGANISER* was the first to report the alleged Soviet involvement in its last two issues, but the magazine, which was the mouthpiece of the now defunct right-wing Hindu party Jana Sangh, gave no names.

THE INDIAN EXPRESS is the only other Indian paper to report any Soviet involvement.

The pro-government *HINDUSTAN TIMES* and several other newspapers reported that the East German and Polish diplomats had been expelled.

But conservative newspaper *THE STATESMAN* said: "In the absence of any precise official information there was considerable speculation here about the extent of involvement of embassies other than the French."

France has refused to comment on the press reports.

Bombay Industrialist Arrested
BK061245 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] A Bombay industrialist, Yogesh T. Maneklal, was today remanded to police custody till the 16th of this month by the additional chief metropolitan magistrate of Delhi. Maneklal was arrested in Bombay in connection with the espionage case. According to the agencies, prosecution counsel sought the remand of Maneklal following the confessional statement of

another accused, Coomar Narayan. The remand proceedings were held on camera.

'Extremists' Kill 2 CPI-M Supporters in Tripura

BK060312 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] In Tripura, two Communist Party of India-Marxist supporters were killed, another seriously injured, as armed tribal national volunteer extremists launched a fresh attack on two villages in the West District yesterday. They also kidnapped three persons and looted valuables worth 15,000 rupees from (Bhrigudas Bari) village. The gang fired five rounds at the house of Mr Budhari Debbarma, member of legislative assembly, at (Madhaybrar).

'Strong Protest' Lodged Over Afghan Air Violation

BK061016 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Afghan aircraft have again violated Pakistan's airspace. Four Afghan aircraft fired 20 rockets 2 km southeast of Arandu yesterday. There were no casualties or material damage.

Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Afghan charge d'affaires this morning at the unprovoked Afghan attack. He was asked to tell Kabul that if such attacks did not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authorities.

Wali Khan's Call for New Constitution Criticized

GF051226 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 16 Jan 85 p 3

[Editorial: "The True Colors of Wali Khan"]

[Text] Leaders of the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD) have been demanding the restoration of the 1973 Constitution. In this connection they have been very busy for some time in the Lahore mosques and streets. However, before they take this objective any further, they must also look at their own ranks. If they do that, they will find serpents lurking up their own sleeve that would rather devour the 1973 Constitution than see it restored. In this connection the latest statement of Wali Khan [leader of the National Democratic Front] is worth studying. In this statement, Wali Khan said that the 1973 Constitution was dead and that there should be an election for a new constitution-making body. This statement by Wali Khan absolutely opposes the terms of the MRD program. We have yet to see what action the MRD leaders will take on this statement by Wali Khan.

In fact, the course of the National Democratic Front has all along been a suspicious one. It was Wali Khan who first announced that first there should be an accounting of the past regime and that there should then be general elections. Soon afterward he abandoned active politics and began historical research in London, during which he tried to prove that it was not the Hindu prejudice that caused Pakistan to be founded, but that Pakistan was a British idea. He was not fully satisfied with that. On top of that he appeared in New Delhi mourning the death of Mrs Indira Gandhi, trying to pray for her final deliverance. In New Delhi in order to placate the soul of the departed, he even slandered his own country.

Despite all that Wali Khan did, General Ziaul Haq exonerated him from blame at the Haiderabad trial and also certified him as a patriotic person. He was freed of all blame before that tribunal. Had the general not exonerated him, most probably he would have hanged at the end of the rope, instead of Mr Bhutto.

Gen Ziaul Haq aside, all the country, and especially the people of Punjab and Karachi, accepted him as a national leader and extended him all due respect. However, the people of Sind Province still despised Wali Khan because of their deep attachment to the deceased Mr Bhutto. But in Baluchistan, Wali Khan's own colleagues had abandoned him since they were fed up with him. The people of Baluchistan have since separated from Wali khan to persue their own independent politics. But in Punjab, as opposed to the situation in Baluchistan, the people welcomed Wali Khan, and in Karachi he had even begun to command the veneration of the people. The Karachi people were expecting good from Wali Khan. Soon it became clear that what the late Mr Bhutto had said about Wali Khan was very true. This point was proved when Wali Khan acted quite opposite to what the Qaumi Itehad [confederation of several parties] had said in defense of Wali Khan. Now he is lurking like a dagger up the sleeve of MRD and is trying to sabotage the restoration of the 1973 Constitution that the MRD has demanded all along.

If we take a closer look at Wali Khan's politics, we will find that his mission in Pakistan is neither the restoration of democracy nor any other constructive objective. His politics aim at creating dissension between the various domestic parties and so destroy the stability and integrity of the country. Wali Khan wants to create instability so that the enemies of Pakistan may find the opportunity to strike the final blow against this country. And unfortunately, our shortsighted leaders have so far been doing exactly what Wali Khan wanted them to do: causing delays in democratic revival. However, once democracy is really restored in this country, people like Wali Khan and his coterie will be removed in no time and free elections will prove their doom. Realizing this, Wali Khan tried to delay matters by demanding an accounting of the old regime; now he is saying that the 1973 Constitution should not be restored. Instead, elections should be held for a constituent assembly instead of a national assembly.

DAWN Urges Action on Nuclear Disarmament

GF051046 Karachi DAWN in English 3 Feb 85 p 7

[Editorial: "High Principles at New Delhi"]

[Text] The declaration issued in New Delhi by the six-nation summit on nuclear disarmament highlights the runaway nature of the nuclear arms race. It calls for an immediate end to this race and to the militarisation of outer space and deprecates the spending of billions on arms when poverty and misery stalk large areas of the globe. In many ways the declaration is an impassioned appeal for sanity in an area where a bizarre logic prevails. There is no check on the superpowers as they pour incredible sums of money into the search for even more accurate and destructive weapons.

Behind this reckless escalation lies the tricky theory of deterrence which seeks to restrain an adversary superpower from the first use of nuclear weapons by the conviction that a retaliatory strike will visit unacceptable destruction on its head. The size of the nuclear arsenal on both sides guarantees the "mutually assured destruction" (appropriately MAD) of both the Soviet Union and the United States, not to mention the rest of the world. Given this situation, any addition to this destructive capacity is pointless. A slight pressure on the nuclear trigger will, in any case, mean the end of life as we know it.

If this situation is bad enough, what might follow could be infinitely worse. President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), or star wars as it is popularly called, aims at creating a complete defence system in space. If the idea to destroy incoming

missiles with the help of space-installed lasers is appealing, it is not inexpensive. Research alone, at today's prices, is going to cost 26 billion dollars. Moreover, research in the development of weapons is known to create a compulsion for the production of arms, thanks to the defence contractors' lobby.

Actual development will cost a trillion or so more with no guarantee of eventual success since technically it is still at the speculative stage. But even if SDI works, a couple of chinks in its armour will remain, for the system will not ensure defence against swarms of nuclear-tipped cruise missiles that can penetrate U.S. defences by hugging the earth's surface. In either event it will have succeeded in giving the arms race an entirely new dimension. Time is ticking away very fast and something must be done immediately to avert the danger.

However, in opposing the so-called SDI, the Soviet Union should not rely wholly on world opinion getting scared of the U.S. move and treating it as a threat to human survival. The Soviet Union's state is that it will have to redeploy enormous resources from economic and social development to the adoption of a counter-SDI of its own. After all, Moscow has always spent billions on trying to catch up with the U.S. in the arms race. If, therefore, the Soviet Union is not to rest content with letting the U.S. get the blame for the dangerous move, it must make constructive new approaches — in both political and military spheres — to convince the U.S. that SDI can be dropped without any risk to U.S. security in the future.

The six leaders who issued the declaration at New Delhi come from countries which claim to have an independent outlook on world affairs. But the pity of it is that such expressions of high principle do not cut much ice in the capitals of the superpowers. There is also the case of India whose moral authority to speak on the nuclear question is eroded by its own quite active nuclear programme. Anyhow the main thing is to translate the Delhi Declaration into some sort of action.

By raising their collective voice, the countries opposed to an escalation of the arms race can persuade the United Nations to take a more active interest in the problem, but the UN has proved itself to be singularly irrelevant where the arms race is concerned. Representations to Moscow and Washington can highlight international concern, but that is as far as the matter is likely to go. There is, however, one area where the leaders of those non-aligned countries, which are not themselves acquiring bloated armaments, can make a difference. The NATO alliance is more worried about the nuclear arms race than it cares to admit. It has nothing to gain from it but much to lose as East-West relations deteriorate under the burden of this competition. So peace-loving nonaligned countries should, along with Western Europe, seek to introduce an element of pragmatism in the nuclear arms policy of the superpowers — be it in regard to space weapons, the intermediate range missiles, or strategic arms. Some such effort is needed, otherwise the arms control talks slated to begin in Geneva in March can drag on for a very long time without getting closer to any agreement.

SRI LANKA

Jayewardene on Freedom of Press, Judiciary

BK051156 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] President Jayewardene, who laid the foundation stone for a court complex in Colombo yesterday, stressed that the independence of the judiciary, the freedom of the press, and the freedom of expression are essential and vital for the successful functioning of a democracy.

Mr Jayewardene said that a court of justice in Sri Lanka or any other country performed a very valuable function in the implementation of democratic principles.

Sri Lanka has tried to follow the British practice of the independence of the judiciary and the British principle of the freedoms of democracy. The country has also made attempts to follow the methods prevailing in Great Britain with regard to the freedom of the press.

The president made the statement when he laid the foundation stone for the superior courts complex at (Hulftsdorp) in Colombo yesterday. Referring to certain conflicts between the judiciary and the executive in Sri Lanka, Mr Jayewardene expressed his confidence that such conflicts could be resolved to the interest of the majority. He said such conflicts were evident even in countries such as the United Kingdom and the United States where there are free men.

Party Urges Halt to 'De Facto Indian Invasion'

BK060610 Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 29 Jan 85 pp 1, 10

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] The United National Party [UNP] working committee expressing the view that Sri Lanka was today experiencing a de facto Indian invasion, yesterday called upon President Jayewardene and members of parliament to call upon Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi "to stop Indian encouragement of terrorism."

The following is the text of the release issued by UNP Secretary Nandalal Fernando:

The working committee discussed at great length the problem that Sri Lanka is now experiencing with a de facto invasion of Sri Lanka by India using Tamil terrorists and some members of the Tamil political parties as its de facto troops.

"Members pointed out that it was similar to what happened in the Indian invasion of East Pakistan which resulted in the creation of a separate state."

"Some members pointed out that the Research Analysis Wing of the Indian Government organised the Indian invasion of East Pakistan and is now organising the Indian invasion of Sri Lanka.

"Sri Lanka's battle now was not primarily with the terrorists but with the secret Indian attempts to invade Sri Lanka.

"One member pointed out that the terrorists were armed with the most modern military weapons and equipment. Whatever military equipment the terrorists lost were more than adequately replaced by military equipment from India.

"The general opinion among the working committee was that India was behind the terrorists, using them as quislings.

"The working committee, therefore, requested the president and members of parliament to take appropriate action with the prime minister of India, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, to stop the Indian encouragement of terrorism.

"In addition, the working committee decided that an information organisation should be set up with Dr. Anandatissa de Alwis as chairman to explain to the world the role India was playing.

"Special mention was made by members to the story in today's *DAILY NEWS* and the *LAKE HOUSE* newspapers that the London *OBSERVER* has stated that — "a seven-page note precisely describing New Delhi's covert activities among Tamil guerrillas in Sri Lanka. [sentence as published]

"The Indian secret service, R.A.W. (Research and Analysis Wing of the Cabinet Secretariat) is said to have drawn up the document last month on Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's personal orders.

"One member said that at Bandung in 1955 Western colonialism was condemned and had now been defeated. Now the Bandung and Third World countries were experiencing a 'new colonialism' emanating from a Bandung power.

"At the April 1985 celebration of the 30th anniversary of Bandung, the former Bandung powers must condemn this new colonialism and resolve to take all steps necessary to eradicate it too.

The leader of the party, his excellency the president, undertook to look into all the matters raised by the members of the working committee.

Khomeyni Receives Friday Prayers Leaders
LD051827 Tehran IRNA in English 1455 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 5, IRNA -- Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic, today received Ayatollah Khatami, the Friday prayers leader of Yazd. He also received separately Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Hash emian, the Friday prayers leader of Rafsanjan.

Khomeyni Message To Be Read at Martyrs' Ceremony
LD051355 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The Martyrs' Foundation has announced: The glorious ceremonies in honor of the martyrs, the missing, the POW's, the wounded, and the self-sacrificing personnel will be held the day after tomorrow, on the 7th day of the auspicious Ten-Days of Dawn, starting with a message from Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, all over the country.

UN Envoy Briefs Khamene'i, Addresses Students
LD051843 Tehran IRNA in English 1510 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 5, IRNA — Seyyed Rajaie-Khorassani, Iran's permanent envoy to the United Nations met with President 'Ali Khamene'i today and briefed him on his diplomatic activities.

Dr. Khorassani also addressed students and the academic staff at the teachers training university today and explained Iran's policy in international organisations.

He said the atmosphere prevailing in the United Nations was that smaller nations had to look up to the two superpowers. But he added, the Islamic Republic has taken an independent path which stems from the teachings of the Koran.

Musavi Praises Iranian Workers, Technicians
LD052029 Tehran IRNA in English 1748 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 5, IRNA: Prime Minister Musavi today praised Iranian workers and technicians for having maintained Iran's industries despite the mass exodus from Iran of thousands of expatriate experts during and immediately after the culmination of the Islamic revolution.

Musavi who was talking to workers and officials of Khomeyni Acrylic Fibre Plant (Central Province) on the occasion of the plant's inauguration here said during the past regime more than 70 percent of the country's principal industries were owned and operated by 52 of the upper one thousand class [as received], but that as a result of their expropriation by the Islamic government the said industries are now under government control which benefits not a small group of the moneyed class but rather the masses. He said by their successful day-to-day operation of plants and industries the Iranian workers had in reality dashed the cynical wishes of the Americans who had flattered themselves of the total collapse of the country's industries in the wake of their departure from Iran.

Musavi also echoed a statement by Imam Khomeyni saying that already Iran's Muslim people during the past six years have successfully tackled the tasks expected of them in the construction of which task was estimated to take some 20 years. He also reminded that despite being embroiled in an unwanted war since September 1980 inflation in Iran is only 12 percent as compared with Turkey which has an inflation of 56 percent.

Speaking later to a large audience at the city sports hall, Musavi reiterated that the Islamic Republic would fight on until a final triumph. He also appreciated the spirit of self-sacrifice among the workers and the masses which he described as a principal counter-measure against the conspiracies of the enemies of the revolution.

The prime minister also reminded his audience that representatives of the Islamic Republic and its emmisaries here and there are unique throughout the world for raising their voices at the international forums in the interest of the oppressed masses because they are not under the spell of the dictates of any foreign powers. The prime minister returned to Tehran Tuesday afternoon.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Meets Lebanese Islamic Leader
LD051908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Mr Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Lebanese Islamic Towhid [Monotheism] Movement, met with Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis, at noon today. In this meeting, at first while presenting a report about the situation in the region and the condition of the Muslims in northern Lebanon, Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban emphasized the importance of the widespread struggle of the Muslims against the Zionist regime, which has led to great victories.

Then, emphasizing the importance of the unity and solidarity of the Lebanese Muslims and their role in the anti-Zionist struggles, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani expressed the Islamic Republic of Iran's support for these struggles and called for the greater intensification of those struggles until the domination of the occupationist Zionist regime is completely eliminated.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Interviewed on Progress of War
LD051525 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1348 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council, by unidentified special correspondent; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Hashemi, I would like to ask you to give an analysis of the future of the war for our dear listeners on the occasion of the glorious Ten-Days of Dawn.

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Considering the information available to me, I am very optimistic about the future of the war. Obviously, the essence of this optimism should be found in our system and the just path chosen by our nation and our leader. Consequently, when one relies on a just path and a healthy intention in regard to events that might occur, then one can always rest assured. The allusions I made in my earlier discussions referred to certain times when everything depended on supernatural factors for a favorable outcome. Thank God, today, however, all natural factors favor us, for we do possess the means and equipment required for victory; we do have a great many things at our disposal. If you compare the present with any period of the war, you will see that these are the best days of the war.

We do have certain special calculations on whose basis we wish to see less bloodshed, both on our side and on the side of the Iraqi people. What we have in mind is to achieve victory with as few casualties as possible. When it comes to the question of defense in Iraq, the situation has not improved at all, whereas on our side everything has improved.

As for ammunition, we have more ammunition now than at any other time. Our weapons are more prepared than before; our forces have been trained for any action we may wish to take. We are at the height of our knowledge about the enemy'ssituation. All along our 1,000-km border we know everything worth knowing about the other side. So we shall do our job wherever necessary.

As for the region's policy, we are more or less familiar with it. We are also familiar with the factors that might be of service to Arabs.

Having said that, as an individual who because of his responsibility is in a position to be familiar with matters related to the war, I believe that the best conditions for victory are available to our nation; particularly when it comes to the question of timing, it is something that cannot be divulged. God willing, we shall explain all to our people afterward.

Chief Justice Distinguishes Between War, Jihad

LD051205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0130 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpts] On the 5th day of the ceremonies marking the Ten-Days of Dawn, this morning, the glorious unity prayers were held, led by Musavi-Ardabili and attended by the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the various strata of the revolutionary and ever-present people, at Tehran University.

During the ceremonies, after a speech by the supervisor of the unit in charge of organizing the Ten-Days of Dawn ceremonies, Chief Justice Musavi-Ardabili, in a speech, expressed condolences on the anniversary of the death of Fatima, peace be upon her.

Referring to the point that the 5th day of the auspicious Ten-Days of Dawn is named the day of the Islamic revolution and the war, he explained the difference between the meanings of war and jihad from the viewpoint of Islam and other schools. He said: Out of its Islamic context, war is truly destructive and has fearful results. For, out of its Islamic context, war means aggression against other countries to obtain their resources and wealth. Such is America's case, which wages war against and plunders Third World countries from the other side of the globe for material gain. Jihad, in its Islamic context means defending one's freedom, borders, honor, Islam, and the Koran, and helping the oppressed and crushing the oppressors. The Koran, in its various verses, interprets war and jihad the same way.

Addressing the Armed Forces, he said: You have so far performed your duties toward the Islamic revolution well. Now the completion stage is near. You should preserve your unity. Today, with propaganda and various tricks, our enemies are trying to undermine the unity of the Armed Forces. You should be united and preserve this God-blessed unity. One weapon of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran is faith in God and the love of martyrdom.

Industrial Minister on Oil Pipeline to Turkey

LD052203 Tehran IRNA in English 1837 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 5, IRNA — Building oil and natural gas pipelines to Turkey will cost a total of dlrs 14 billion and construction will go ahead if the outcome of a feasibility study is positive, an Iranian official said today.

The oil pipeline will carry 1.5 million barrels of oil per day and the natural gas pipeline will carry 50 billion cubic meters of gas per year.

Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi said in an interview today that the cost for the gas pipeline is estimated at about dlrs 11 billion and will be laid across Turkey to Greece and then to southern Italy.

In addition, Turkey and Syria would import some of their natural gas needs from the pipeline.

He said Iran's share of the project is only estimated at dlrs 2.5 billion while Turkey and Greece would invest more than dlrs 4 billion each.

Iran would pay even less if some of the gas pipes used come from her own stock, he added.

Nabavi said the cost for the oil pipeline would be dlrs 3 billion, which would be invested equally by Iran and Turkey.

According to the agreement signed by Iran and Turkey, the two countries would launch an economic feasibility study for both pipelines and would announce their findings within the next six to twelve months.

"If the outcome of the studies showed that the technical and economic costs are economical, construction will begin," Nabavi said. On the trade agreement signed between the two countries last month, the minister said the volume of trade for 1985 would be about dlrs 3 billion, with equal shares for both countries.

He said Iran would export mainly oil, as well as farm goods, caviar, copper and zinc concentrates, assembled buses, minibuses, and passenger cars, construction stones, and washing powder.

On the other hand Turkey's exports to Iran would include industrial raw materials, industrial and farming machines, some foodstuffs, fibers, chemicals and plastic.

However, Nabavi also said that Iran would strictly consider quality and price before importing its needs from abroad.

Bomb Explodes in Northern Tehran, 1 Killed
LD060558 Tehran IRNA in English 0555 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb 6, IRNA -- A bomb exploded in front of the accounting department of the Mostazafin Foundation (Foundation for the Oppressed) in Khorramshahr Ave., northern Tehran, about 0830 a.m. local time (0500 GMT), on Wednesday.

The explosion took place by the enemies of the Islamic Republic to overshadow Ten-Day Dawn ceremonies to mark the sixth anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

There are no details available on the possible casualties or damages of the incident.

Two hand grenades were hurled at the four-storey accounting department of the Mostazafin Foundation in Khorramshahr Ave,. northern Tehran, Wednesday morning, martyring one person and injuring two others.

Two U.S. mercenary agents, riding a motorcycle, hurled two hand grenades at the building at 0845 a.m. local time (0515 GMT), of which only one acted.

Mohammad Tahmasbi, 24, who was in charge of the maintenance of the department was martyred while Faramarz Haj-Yussefi, 27, and Farrokh Ahmadi, 22, responsible for the security of the building were injured.

The terrorists, who attempted to escape the scene were shot by a police man who was on duty in the area, one was killed and the other injured. A third terrorist who was present at the scene of the incident to help the other two, was arrested.

Eyewitnesses told IRNA that the vigilance of the police man and timely action of committee guards prevented further damages or casualties.

In addition to the large degree of damage the hand grenade explosion caused in the ground floor of the building, windows of nearby shops were also shattered.

The mutilated body of martyr Tahmasbi was carried away from the scene of the incident amidst the deep sorrow of the people who shouted slogans in condemnation of the U.S.-backed terrorist acts.

Foreign Guests Witness Iraqi Bombing Attack
LD060722 Tehran IRNA in English 0718 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Hoveyzeh, Khuzestan Province, Feb. 6, IRNA — Iraqi fighters bombed residential quarters around the city of Hoveyzeh twice Tuesday afternoon when a group of 200 foreign guests of the Ten-Day Dawn ceremonies were inspecting areas devastated in Iraqi attacks there. During the Tuesday attacks, two civilians were martyred and 20 others were injured.

The foreign guests, representing 65 countries, were highly impressed by the new crime of the Baghdad regime and expressed their hatred of such an act by shouting slogans in condemnation of the United States and the Iraqi regime.

Hearing a report on the reconstruction activities in the city, the foreign guests praised speedy measures taken in this respect.

They said that by observing Tuesday attacks of the Iraqi regime, they had realised the depth of crimes the Baghdad regime had committed against Iran.

Later, the guests took part in the evening mass prayers and had a meeting with provisional Friday prayers leader of Ahvaz Hojjat ol-Eslam Pour-Hadi who stressed on the unity of Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims vis-a-vis plots of international arrogance.

Iran To Repatriate 'Scores' of Iraqi POW's
LD061111 Tehran IRNA in English 1053 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 6, IRNA — Scores of Iraqi POW's will be repatriated on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution.

The committee for POW affairs announced today that the latest repatriation would be unilateral and would involve Iraqi soldiers captured inside Iranian territory.

The committee also said the repatriation of 30 disabled Iraqi POW's announced last month, is in its final stages.

Iraqi Envoy in Finland Poisoned for Indiscretion
LD061037 Tehran IRNA in English 1015 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Province, Feb. 6, IRNA — Iraq's ambassador to Finland Salih Mahdi 'Ammash has been killed on the orders of the Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn, reports said Tuesday.

'Ammash, the last remaining figure of the disgraceful 1968 coup, while drunk at a party, had disclosed military secrets and information on the political activities of the Baghdad regime.

Consequently, on Saddam Hussayn's orders, the ambassador was poisoned but his death was attributed to a heart attack by the Western and Iraqi media. A doctor who visited 'Ammash in Helsinki a few minutes before his death, revealed later that the ambassador was poisoned.

'Ammash had earlier served as the minister of defence, interior, vice-president, and Iraq's ambassadors to Moscow and Paris.

Iraqi Opposition Praises Islamic Revolution

LD052039 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Tehran, Feb 5, IRNA — The Supreme Assembly of Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI) has invited Iraqi Muslims to follow the path that led to the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

A statement issued by SAIRI on the 6th anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran said the victory of the revolution proved that the terror and intimidation of those regimes allied to world arrogance were not able to suppress a nation's determination to live honorable and free.

The statement added that the Muslim nations of Iraq, Afghanistan, Lebanon and Palestine are determined to follow this pattern and that all conspiracies to prevent their victory would not be successful.

The SAIRI statement furthermore said that despite the fact Saddam is supported by the superpowers and shells residential areas of the Islamic Republic with 9-meter-long missiles, uses chemical weapons in his imposed war, and seeks to impose economic hardships on Iran by attacking oil tankers in the Persian Gulf all such acts of aggression have failed.

Iraqi Revolutionaries Attack Police Station

GF051856 Tehran Domestic Service in Surani Kurdish 1430 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] In a brave operation in the Halabjah region, the Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries attacked the Halabjah police station killing or wounding (?26) Saddamists. After the operation the revolutionaries returned to base safely.

Actions Against Regime Heads, Clerics Increase

GF060633 (Clandestine) Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Reports received from various parts of Iran indicate that reaction to the terrorism against clerics and other regime officials has increased. According to a Nejat-e Iran correspondent in Tehran, the brave and revolutionary actions of the dissidents against the Islamic Republic have increased greatly during the past 10 days. The correspondent says that after the murder of the prayer leader at the Taj Mosque in northwest Tehran by three anti-regime nationalists — which the Mojahedin-e Khalq falsely claimed credit for — there have been several other incidents involving the cleric class and their opponents.

During the last week, in the towns of Arak, Nahavand, Qazvin, Tabriz, Esfahan, and Tehran, 11 regime officials have been killed in armed attacks by the opponents of the clerics regime. In connection with this is the attack on Shaykh Mohammad 'Ali (?Faruqchi), a small-time mischievous cleric who during the first 2 years of this evil revolution ordered the shooting of 63 Arak (?Homa) citizens. One of his attackers, with the assumed name Kuresh Paknahad, was arrested by the revolution guards. On the same evening, in an attack by the fighters for the rights and freedom, Kuresh Paknahad was rescued from the revolution guards at the revolution guards camp at Nurabad in Arak. In this incident four of his guards were killed.

In Tehran one rug merchant and one food importer were shot and killed at their work places. In Esfahan, one Basee] person and one Revolution Guard, while patrolling Chahar Bagh Street, were killed by machine gun fire at about midnight last Tuesday. Their attackers also took their arms, ammunition, radios and identity cards.

In Tabriz one of the prominent officials of the intelligence service of Reyshahri, the minister of security, was kidnapped from his house and transferred to an unknown place. The fighters for freedom have so far issued no statement about this kidnapped official.

Reports received from Qazvin and Nahavand on anti-regime actions report that two clerics helping the war-affected people were attacked by an armed mob and were injured.

Tudeh Official Cited on Nicosia Conference

TA041610 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Reaction at a Large Regional Conference to the Crimes of the Regime"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The second conference of communist and labor parties of the eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Red Sea, was held in Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus, from 10-12 January 1985. The representative of the Iranian Tudeh Party's [ITP] Central Committee Politburo participated in this conference after expressing the ITP Central Committee's sincere gratitude to the Cypriot and Greek comrades for their initiative in creating the possibility for such a large gathering, he stressed the importance of this conference — both at the regional and international level — in fostering understanding and an exchange of views on common national and international problems.

He also referred to the turbulent progress of technology in the world and said: Important developments have taken place in the world following our first conference in 1981. Throughout the world imperialism and reaction intensified their subversive activities against progressive parties and movements, as well as against popular and democratic governments. The arms race has reached an unprecedented stage. In recent years all peaceful intiatives by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have been rejected by the United States. As a result of the policies of the Reagan administration, the danger of a nuclear calamity has increased on an unprecedented scale. It is for this reason that we believe that defense of peace is the most important task of our era. Every other cause — whether national or international — must be secondary to the cause of peace.

Referring to the impossibility of convergence between the socialist and capitalist systems, the representative of the ITP's Central Committee Politburo noted: We firmly believe that the peaceful co-existence of different social systems is not only possible but unavoidable.

The ITP's Central Committee Politburo representative then briefly talked about our own country. He said: As you are aware, the group of reactionary clergymen that is ruling the Islamic Republic, following the betrayal of the revolution, launched its sudden and large-scale offensive against our party in February 1983. A large number of the party's leaders and members were detained and sent to prison. The government officially declared our party illegal and took away its property. This very episode was repeated with regard to those popular organizations linked to our party. In fact, our party was the sole main obstacle to traitors of the revolution who intended to impose their tyrannical rule on our homeland. They knew that as long as our party was alive they could not achieve their objective.

The offensive against our party was carried out with the aid of major capitalists and landlords and remnants of the former regime. At this conference, the representative of the ITP's Central Commiteee Politburo affirmed that with the onslaught against the ITP the founder and superficial clergyman cut his last links with the revolution and betrayed our nation's lofty revolutionary aspirations and targets.

He noted that the main targets of the revolution were: democracy,national independence, and social progress. Let us take a look at these three targets in the post-revolution era. Regarding democracy he said: If we overlook the small steps taken at the firststage of the revolution, then we should say that at no time in Iran's contemporary history has such a bloody and ruthless government ruled in our country.

This regime has violated the most elementary principles of democracy and human rights. According to reliable sources, in the past 2 years thousands of the country's citizens and members of democratic organizations have been delivered to the firing squads. Among those executed were a large number of teenage boys and girls. A great many of these executions were carried out without any trial at all. In some instances a single shari'a judge sentenced dozens of innocent people to death within a few minutes.

At the conference, the representative of the ITP's Central Committee Politburo then referred to the Islamic regime's crimes last February, and to the illegal death sentences issued by the bloody judges of this ruthless regime in the so-called revolutionary army tribunals against a group of Tudeh Party members, and said: Last February a group of 10 members of the Tudeh Party, comprising a number of prominent military personnel, was delivered to the firing squad. These individuals were sentenced to death in a so-called revolutionary army tribunal headed by a notorious executioner and fascist mullah. This executioner is currently the minister of information and security of Iran. Among those executed was the commander of the Iranian Navy and a group of other high-ranking officers whose patriotism and honor and loyalty to the revolution's aspirations were known to one and all.

Afterward, the representative of the ITP's Central Committee Politburo referred to the Islamic regime's crimes against leaders and members of the ITP in the prisons and torture chambers of this bloody regime, and said: These individuals are being subjected to the most brutal mental and physical tortures. In addition to this, a number of the leaders of our party have disappeared. It is not only our party that is the target of the Islamic regime's calamities, this is an episode that has happened to all democratic progressive organizations.

At this conference, the representative of the ITP's Central Committee Politburo then made some substantive remarks about the revolution's other targets, namely national independence and social progress, about which we will talk in tomorrow's program.

Part II

TA051655 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Disclosure of the Crimes of the Islamic Republic's Rulers at the International Level"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: With regard to the fate of the second target of our nation's revolution — national independence — the representative of the Iranian Tudeh Party [ITP] Central Committee Politburo at the second conference of communist and labor parties of the eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Red Sea, said the following:- Following some positive steps after the revolution's victory to push back the influence of imperialism, the reactionary ruling clergymen recently began to renew their movement to the right. Verbal attacks against the so-called great Satan are still heard, but in fact these attacks are only a means to divert public opinion from the reality of Iran's foreign policy. On the basis of facts and figures, he showed that under present conditions our country is more economically dependent than ever on the capitalist world. The main source of Iran's revenue is oil which is under the control of capitalist oil monopolies.

In connection with important international issues, the foreign policy of Iran's Islamic regime is foolish and adventurous. The Islamic Republic rulers' approach to the world's important and vital issue — namely peace — is at best frivolous. The Iranian Government lauds the war. Only very recently, while talking about the Iran-Iraq war, Ayatollah Khomeyni sharply attacked peace supporters, and said: This is a blessing for the world and for any nation. Those who believe that Islam did not say war, war until victory, are mistaken. The Koran calls on all mankind to stamp out sedition. it is with this sort of sophistry and hallucination that leaders and authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran reject the peaceful co-existence of different social systems. In their view this is a so-called unprincipled and corrupt collusion between communist atheism and Western capitalism.

The representative of the ITP Central Committee Politburo at the conference then pointed out that exporting the so-called Islamic revolution is one of the main characteristics of the policy of the Islamic Republic's rulers. The implementation of this very adventurous policy provided the best pretext to the agents of imperialism to kindle the flame of war and fratricide between the

two countries of Iran and Iraq. This war has been going on for 5 years now. Hundreds of thousands of innocent people have died on both sides of the front. This war has resulted in more than one million maimed and wounded, three million homeless people, hundreds of ruined towns and villages, and hundreds of billions of dollars in material damages. Despite the existence of possibilities to end the war, rulers of the Islamic Republic are continuing it with stupid and hysterical intransigence. The main and principle responsiblity in this connection lies with Mr Khomeyni. It is he who says to the people: If you kill the enemy you will go to paradise, and if the enemy kills you then you will still go to paradise. At any rate you are the winners of the war.

Then the representative of the ITP Central Committee Politburo at the Nicosia conference referred to the second target of our nation's glorious revolution, and said: Iranian women, who constitute half of our citizens, have lost all their democratic and humanitarian rights. Lashing and stoning women for ludicrous reasons has become standard practice. According to a penal code drafted on the basis of Islamic principles, the most savage punishments are meted out for minor offenses. Our ancient history, national culture, literature and music, and architecture and language, are the ceaseless targets of black-minded clergymen.

The limited socioeconomic reforms implemented at the first stage of the revolution are now being gradually abolished. The handing over of nationalized industries to private owners is currently being implemented. Land reform and the law of nationalization of foreign trade have been consigned to oblivion.

In conclusion, the representative of the ITP Central Committee Politburo at the Nicosia conference, said: Currently Iran is passing through one of the darkest periods of its long history. The same applies to our own party. But I must tell you that our party has not been broken up. Our party is alive and struggling. Ayatollah Khomeyni's reactionary regime, like that of his imperial predecessor, will not be able to crush the heroic resistance of Iran's working class.

Energy Output To Go Up 50 Percent Over 2 Years

LD051806 Tehran IRNA in English 1615 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Manjil, Gilan Province, Feb. 5, IRNA — Energy Minister Hasan Ghafuri-Fard said here today that Iran's power generation capacity would go up by 50 percent in another two years. He said a second unit of Shahid (Martyr) Montazeri Plant would shortly be linked with the all-Iran power network. The plant has an output capacity of 200 mega watts.

Ghafuri-Fard said since the culmination of the 1979 Islamic revolution in Iran so far about 11,500 villages have been electrified, three times the number of villages electrified during the reign of the shah. He also said that his ministry is responsible for implementation of water projects in relation with 'Kardeh' and 'Toroq' dams in Mashhad (Khorasan Province), Jiroft dam Savch (in the Central Province) and other dams elsewhere throughout the country. The energy minister said Karun-III dam which collects water from Karun river in Khuzestan Province of Iran will also generate as much as 2,000 mega watts of power upon its completion in 1986. The dam will also collect as much as two billion cubic metres of water.

Heroin, Opium, Hashish Seized in Baluchestan

LD051218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit reporting from Zahedan, because of the efforts of the Islamic revolution committee members in Baluchestan va Sistan and in continuation of the ceaseless fight against merchants of death, more than 11 tons of heroin, 6 tons of opium and hashish, and 18 tons of (?snuff) were confiscated from the smugglers in that region.

Kuwait Detains, Deports 50 Iranian Workers

GF041108 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] According to a report by the central news unit, the Government of Kuwait in continuation of its anti-Islamic Republic policy has expelled another 50 Iranian workers from Kuwait. These workers who were kept under custody from 2 weeks to 20 days in Kuwait prisons have now arrived in Bushehr by crossing the Persian Gulf in motor launches. They have been placed in the local refugee camp.

The Kuwaiti police confiscated the property and personal effects of these persons.

20 Soviets, 2 Afghans Reportedly Killed in Dec

LD052032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] A report from Afghanistan indicates that the Islamic revolutionaries killed 20 Soviet conscripts and 2 Afghan officers, during an attack on a military column in a suburb of Qandahar.

According to this report, after this attack which took place last month, two further Afghan officers were captured.

Goals of U.S. Policy in Mideast Discussed

GF051930 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Feb 85

[From the "Political Follow-ups" program]

[Text] Richard Murphy, an assistant to the U.S. secretary of state, stated before a subcommittee of the Congress that the U.S. Administration will not ask Congress to approve any arms sales to the Middle East before carrying out a comprehensive survey of the situation in the region.

Western sources have said that the U.S. decision on freezing military sales to the Middle East has been based on an advisory directive signed by defense and foreign secretaries and the national security advisor.

This suspension decision came a week after the U.S. Administration decided to increase military aid to the Zionist entity, thereby granting sufficient guarantees to Israel that this suspension will not apply to it.

It is ludicrous that while making this announcement, the United States frankly made it known that it will exempt Baghdad from this suspension. Observers believe that through this exemption the U.S. Administration is attempting to achieve several goals. First, it is trying to reassure the agent regimes in the region that are scared of the tide of the Islamic revolution in Iran. With its announcement to supply Iraq with a batch of U.S. fighter planes, the United States is stressing the U.S. Administration's adherence to its support for the Ba'thist regime. The United States and some other regional and international sides believe that the Ba'thist regime's fall in the face of the Islamic tide will mean a big change in the political map of the region. For this reason the Americans have taken the initiative to reassure their allies in the region, since they share this anxiety with them.Therefore, they are supporting the Ba'th'st regime to primarily defend their allied agent regimes.

Second, through its announcement of continuing support for the Ba'thist regime, the United States is trying to persuade other agents that the U.S. Administration will not abandon its allies. It is also trying to show them that the privileges, conditions, and dictations it has received from the Baghdad rulers will be responded to by tangible material support to prove the credibility of the Ba'thist-U.S. alliance. This material support will provide other regimes with new incentives to support the U.S. Administration. The U.S. Administration has readily received the Saddamist regime despite its weaknesses and attrition factors that are not the envy of anyone.

Political analysts believe that the U.S. support for Baghdad is not intended to protect the Saddamist regime as much as it expresses the U.S. wish to persuade its allies that it will support them in exigencies. This plan will facilitate Washington's attempt at achieving more privileges and enhancing its interests in the region in the face of its fear of the revolution avalanche.

Finally, through its announcement of supplying Iraq with arms, the United States is trying to bring to tell the Islamic Republic that it is capable of retaliating against Iran, which has defied it and humiliated its arrogant men. Observers believe that the United States will not be able to achieve any of its goals through this announcement. The agent regimes in the region feel that the United States will not be able to evade its fate. U.S. interests in the region will not be preserved by its commitments to Baghdad since the region's people will confiscate these interests after they have been awakened by the huge revolutionary explosion that follows in the wake of the Islamic revolution victory in Iran.

When the Islamic Republic stood up against the United States, it knew well that its animosity with it would result in all these difficulties and problems. However, the Islamic Republic was determined to extricate the United States from Islamic territory. It will not be frightened by statements, plots, or military aid to Saddam or anybody else. The war we are fighting is a cultural war that will inevitably end in victory for good values and examples of the correct path.